

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.09

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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February 16, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 59. 2 p.m. 61
Humidity 84. 82

February 16, 1914. Temperature 8 a.m. 64 p.m. 66
Humidity 95 89

2833 日陰初月正

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1915.

二時鐘 號六十月二英

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$35 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT.

MOST EXPENSIVE WAR EVER WAGED.

Allies' Expenditure by End of Year will Total
£2,000,000,000.

BRITAIN CUTTING OFF GERMANY'S FOODSTUFF SUPPLIES.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Greek Minister Leaves Constantinople.

Feb. 15, 7 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens reports that the Greek Minister has left Constantinople, owing to the Turkish failure to fulfil the promise of satisfaction in connection with the policeman's insult to the Greek Naval Attaché.

Mr. Lloyd George on War Expenditure.

Feb. 15, 7.40 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, who was loudly cheered, made an announcement as to the arrangements between the three Ministers of Finance at the recent conference in Paris. He emphasised that the recommendation of the two respective Governments committed us to heavy engagements. This was the most expensive war that has ever been waged, in material and in men and in money. For the year ending the thirty-first of December next, the aggregate expenditure of the Allies would be not far from two thousand millions sterling. The British Empire would be spending considerably more than France and Russia—probably from a hundred to a hundred and fifty millions more than the highest figure reached by the other two great Allies. We had to recruit a new army, to maintain our navy, we were paying liberal separation allowances, had to bring troops from the ends of the earth; and had to wage war not only in Europe, but in Asia, and in North, East and South Africa.

Russia, since the war began, had enormously increased her resources by suppressing the sale of alcohol. (Cheers.) Thus alone she had increased the productivity of her labour by between 30 and 50 per cent. (Renewed cheers.) It was as if she had added millions of labourers to her labour reserve without even increasing the expense of maintaining them. But hitherto Russia had been unable to command capital within her own dominions to develop these resources. The war made this problem still more difficult, especially in financing outside purchases for war.

France also had special difficulties. People did not quite realise the strain upon this gallant country up to the present. (Cheers.) She bore the greatest strain in proportion to her resources, she had the largest proportion of men under arms, the enemy had occupied part of her richest territory, and only a few months ago the bankers in Paris could hear the sound of the enemy's guns from their counting-houses.

Mr. Churchill's Important Statement.

Feb. 15, 6.5 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill has made an important Navy speech, in which he intimated that further action was to be taken by the Allies to prevent the importation of foodstuffs in neutral ships to Germany.

Mr. Churchill said hitherto we had not prevented the import of food. We had not prevented neutral ships trading directly with German ports, and we had allowed German exports in neutral ships to pass unchallenged. The time had now come when the enjoyment of these immunities, by a State which, as a matter of deliberate policy, had placed herself outside international obligations, must be reconsidered.

Brilliant Counter-Attack by Skiers.

Feb. 15, 6.5 p.m.
According to a Paris communique, there has been an interrupted artillery engagement on the dunes. We carried 150 metres of trenches between Bethune and La Bassée. There were intermittent cannonades further southward. The struggle continues most stubbornly at Bagatelle and Marie Therese, from trench to trench. The enemy succeeded in occupying Xon Beacon and the hamlet of Norroy, but was repulsed by a counter-attack as far as the slopes to the north of the Beacon, where he still maintained himself in some portion of the trenches.

The German movement at Lauch has not been pursued further. The Germans remaining stationary before our advance line, between Langenfeldkopf and Kempfch Wood, our skiers delivered a most brilliant counter-attack.

On the slopes of Langenfeldkopf a blizzard is now raging.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

A Surprise for the Turks.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

Feb. 14.
In January last, the Commander of the Turkish troops at Neyli, on being informed that the Government station of Tor was undefended, sent fifty men with two German officers to occupy the place. This party found, on its arrival, that Tor was garrisoned by two hundred Egyptian soldiers, so sent for reinforcements. These were sent, and brought up the numbers of the enemy's main body to a little under two hundred men.

On their arrival being known, a small detachment of troops was landed in the rear of the enemy and made a surprise attack upon their position at dawn on February 15. The enemy's force was annihilated, over one hundred prisoners were taken and over sixty of their dead were counted on the field. It is believed that none got away. The enemy's camp and stores were destroyed. Our losses were one Gurkha killed and one wounded.

On the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Rebellion in Tripoli.

Feb. 15, 4.25 a.m.
A message from Rome states that a mixed Italian column attacked a gathering of rebels south of Syria, in Tripoli, and burned their camp.

The fight, which lasted all day, resulted in the dispersal of the rebels with enormous loss.

The Italians lost twenty whites and four natives killed and sixty-eight whites and eighteen natives slightly wounded.

British Railwaymen's Wages Increased.

Feb. 15, 4.25 a.m.
As the result of direct negotiations between the railway managers and trade union officials, increases of pay of three shillings a week have been granted to railwaymen with less than thirty shillings a week in wages and two shillings to men with more than thirty shillings wages.

Counter-Attack at Pont-a-Mousson.

Feb. 15, 12.50 a.m.
Last evening's communique states that no infantry action has been reported between the sea and the Meuse.

In Belgium, between the Oise and the Aisne, and also in Champagne, there have been artillery duels.

In the Lorraine region, at Pont-a-Mousson, we have counter-attacked the enemy, who had occupied Norroy and gained a footing on the adjacent heights. The struggle continues.

No fresh report has been received regarding the operations in the valley of the Lauch, where the fighting is of the character of an outpost affair.

Japan and China.

Feb. 15, 9.55 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris telegraphs: With reference to the reported Japanese demands to China regarding the possible leasing of Chinese territory to foreign Powers, the Temps says:—

The Japanese demands do not conflict with French interests. M. Sazonoff does not consider them contrary to Russian interests and even if they should clash with Great Britain's at certain points, there are too many links of friendship and interest between Japan and Great Britain for the basis of an agreement not to be found. Moreover, Japan will need both the London and Paris markets in order to profit by the advantages she will obtain. The basis of an agreement will therefore not be lacking. The principle of China's integrity will not be involved; it is only a matter of economic competition.

The Russian Retirement.

Feb. 15, 2.35 a.m.
The latest Petrograd communique states that on the right bank of the Vistula fighting is gradually developing on the front from Mochow to Myszhineiz and the Ostrolenka road. It is in the character of isolated engagements.

Considerable stubbornness distinguishes the fighting in the Lyok-Haigrod-Graiewo region.

Further north the Russians are retiring towards the fortified line of the river Niemen, under pressure of a great German force.

There has been only a cannonade on the left bank of the Vistula, on the Nida river.

In the Carpathians we repulsed attacks in the Gorlice-Sydnik region, carried the fortifications at Smolnik, east of Lpukow, and succeeded in capturing 1,018 prisoners.

Stubborn fighting is taking place on the Takhla-Wyszow front and on the railways to Nadvornai.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

More German Frightfulness.

Feb. 15, 5.45 a.m.
It appears that Count Bernstorff, in the course of his interview with Mr. Bryan, intimated that Germany would partly rescind her "war zone decree" if Mr. Bryan insisted upon the Wilhelmmina's cargo of foodstuffs being delivered at Hamburg. Failing this, he threatened "further frightfulness" and the direction of such "frightfulness" is indicated by a Copenhagen despatch to the effect that Germany contemplates a gigantic broad-casting of floating mines.

The American Ambassador at Berlin, interviewed by the National Zeitung dwelt upon the insanity of a German-American war, which, he said, would be fatal to Germany economically, in view of the German millions invested in American undertakings.

But, the Ambassador added, the language of the German press increased the difficulty of solving a difficult problem and the possibility of serious conflict would instantly arise if an American ship was sunk.

[The following telegrams appeared in our Special Edition published yesterday:—]

German Version of the Air-raid.

Feb. 13, 5.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam announces that a Berlin communique states that hostile airmen have again bombed the coast, causing heavy and deplorable damage to life and property. The communique also states that the Germans have discovered shells on the west front which are clearly of American make.

Aeroplanes Over Verdun.

Feb. 13, 5.20 p.m.
To-day's Paris communique states:—The Germans violently bombed Neuport and the dune region, and also the Ypres region. We replied effectively.

Elsewhere there have been intermittent cannonades. We exploded two mines in the Arras district.

Ten aeroplanes flew over the Verdun district, but did no damage. We repulsed two night attacks at Bois des Ombres. The Germans also made abortive attacks at Arracourt and Rauney.

The enemy bombarded the positions we had won in Alsace, at Sudenkopf, but the result was insignificant.

German Feeling Against America.

Feb. 13, 6.40 p.m.
The American Note has greatly embarrassed the German Government, and it is reported that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is going to East Prussia to consult with the Kaiser.

The anger of the German people against America is rising, and is being energetically fanned by the Press.

It is believed that the German reply will be apologetic, but will not guarantee the safety of American ships unless the American Government prohibits belligerents from flying the American flag.

Further German Warning to Neutral Shipping.

Feb. 13, 10.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at The Hague announces that a German Legation communique, issued to-night, reiterates the warning to neutral shipping, and adds new paragraphs, which state:—

As Great Britain says that she is justified in hoisting neutral flags, and moreover, according to a reliable source, British merchantmen have been armed in order to destroy German submarines or ram them, these ships become war vessels.

Germany, therefore, urgently warns all neutral ships entering the English or Irish coast waters after the 18th inst., that Germany will prosecute the war by all means in her power, and neutral ships will run the same risk as if they were steaming through sea-battles between England and Germany.

200 Turks Wiped Out.

Feb. 13, 11.30 p.m.
A small British force landed on the Sinai Peninsula, north of Tor, and surprised a body of 200 Turks who were preparing to attack Tor. The Turks were annihilated. A hundred prisoners were recaptured, sixty dead Turks were counted on the field, and the enemy's camp and stores were destroyed. Our losses were one Gurkha killed and one wounded.

Fifty Turks, commanded by two German officers, had previously reconnoitred the position, which they believed to be undefended, but they retired when they found that it was garrisoned by 200 Egyptians.

Considerable German Losses in East Prussia.

Feb. 13, 11.30 p.m.
A Petrograd official statement says that in the region of Lyok the enemy's attacks were repulsed with considerable losses.

In the Carpathians the Russians occupied fortified heights in the region of Szwidnik and between the Lpukow Pass and the upper San, where they made 1,000 prisoners.

On the left bank of the Vistula our artillery successfully bombarded columns of the enemy on the front between the passes of Ujok and Tuobolks. We slightly repulsed the Germans, who entrenched themselves forty paces from our trenches. At Wyeshkow obstinate attacks by the enemy were repulsed.

Snowstorm Stops French Artillery.

Feb. 14, 12.55 a.m.
The Paris evening communique says:—There have been some artillery duels in Belgium.

The French exploded a mine at La Boisselle, and occupied the cavity made. They also performed the same feat to the south-west of Peronne, surprising Bavarian engineers.

The French heavy artillery dropped shells on the railway station at Noyon.

A French battalion which captured a wood at Souzin was unable to withstand a counter-attack by superior forces, a snow-storm preventing the support of the French artillery.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED

The Greek Minister has left Constantinople.

The principle of China's integrity is not involved in the Japanese demands.

The total expenditure of the Allies up to the end of December will be close on £2,000,000,000.

Mr. Lloyd George says Britain is spending considerably more than France and Russia in the war.

The Russians are retiring towards a fortified line on the River Niemen, under pressure from a great German force.

A Copenhagen despatch states that Germany contemplates the sowing of floating mines broadcast on a gigantic scale.

A mixed Italian column has attacked a gathering of rebels south of Syria, in Tripoli, and burned their camp.

The U. S. Ambassador at Berlin says the possibility of a serious conflict would instantly arise if an American ship were sunk.

As a result of direct negotiations between the railway managers and the Trades Union officials, increases of pay have been granted.

The Russians have repulsed attacks in the Carpathians, and carried the fortifications at Smolnik, capturing 1,018 prisoners.

The U. S. Ambassador at Berlin, interviewed by the National Zeitung, dwelt on the insanity of a German-American war.

Germany has promised partly to rescind the war zone decree if Mr. Bryan insists on the Wilhelmmina's cargo being delivered at Hamburg.

Mr. Churchill has intimated that further action is being taken by the Allies to prevent the importation of foodstuffs in neutral ships to Germany.

NEWS.

"Jottings by the Way" appear on page 4.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

Yesterday's golf at Fanling is reported in this issue.

The week-end local sport is reported elsewhere.

The annual dinner of the Kowloon Cricket Club is reported in this issue.

General news and some facts concerning the arrest of Cardinal Mercier appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9 and Log Book on page 6.

The latest donations to the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund are acknowledged to-day.

Some facts concerning the corrosion of steel wharves at Kowloon are given to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Italian Grand Opera Co.

Theatre Royal.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Italian Grand Opera Co.

Theatre Royal.

Friday, February 19.

Diocesan School Old Boys Association Smoking Concert—8.30 p.m.

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LESSONS IN CHINESE.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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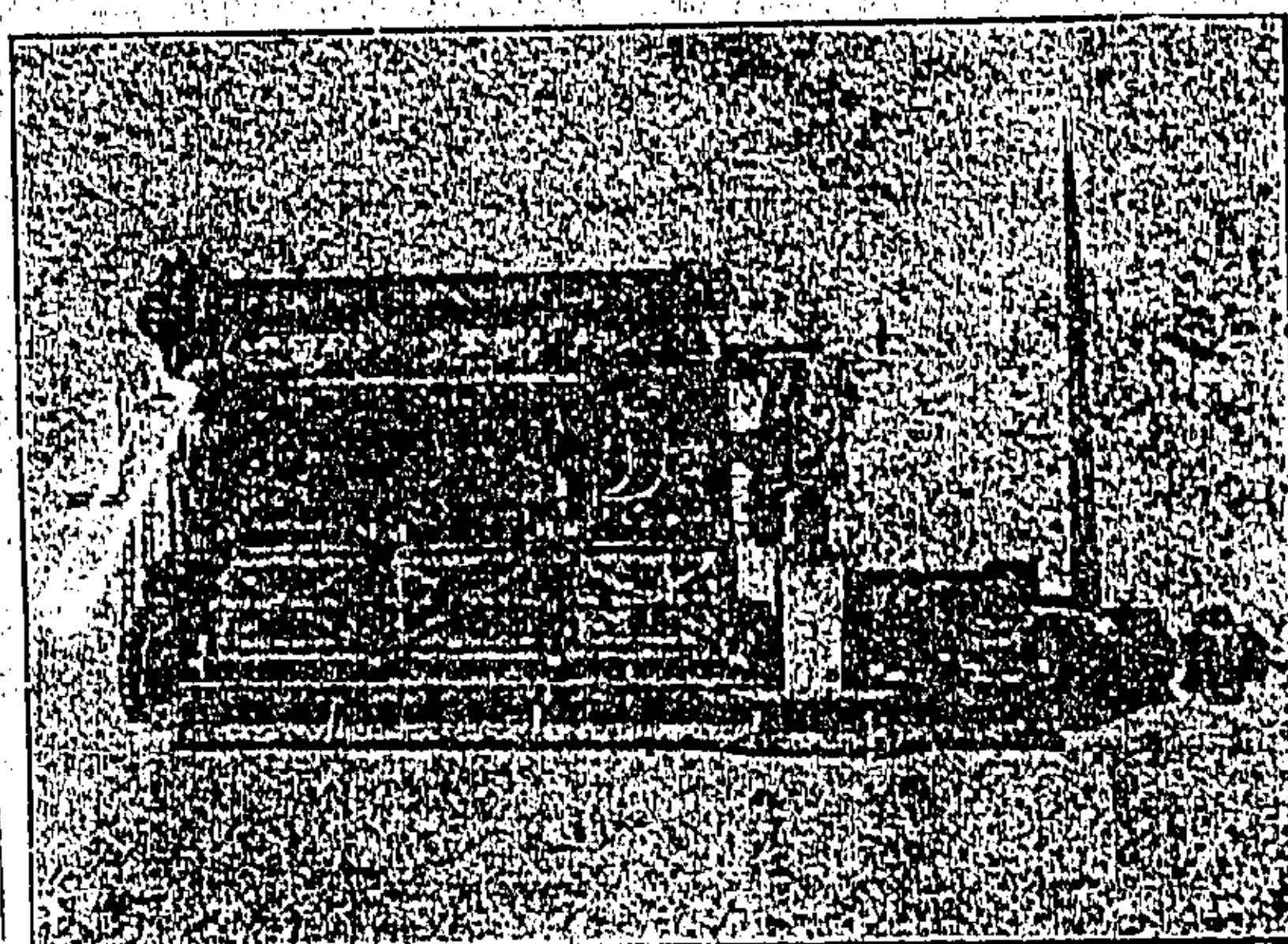
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post.

British Far Eastern Trade.
It is gratifying to find prominence being given in English papers to the advocacy of an enterprising crusade for the promotion of British trade. Manufacturers at home are exerting themselves in order to enter the commercial spheres hitherto monopolised by Germans, and they have the unstinted support of Government officials as well as patriotic Britishers in all parts of the world. A commercial war has started and we feel sure success will crown British efforts if only the needs of our customers and their special wants are closely studied. Under the caption of "Great Britain's Opportunity in China," the *Stock Exchange Gazette* devotes considerable space to prospects that are open to the British manufacturer and investor. Anyone who is familiar with China will readily concede that there are vast resources to be developed and mighty streams of commerce to be tapped.

Daily News.

China's New Year Resolutions.
The Chinese Government observes the good old custom of making New Year's resolutions. Those for 1915 included the total abolition of opium, the inauguration of a universal system of education, and the introduction of a national system of weights and measures on a metric basis. Most of us know from personal experience what the fate of New Year's resolutions usually is, and those of the Chinese Government all partake of the nature of hardy annuals. We have often been assured by China, and still more so by her ardent friends in England—Mr. Theodore Taylor and others—of her unswerving determination to abolish opium root and branch; plentiful Imperial Edicts and Presidential Mandates on the importance of universal education have been numerous ever since the appearance of Chang Chih-tung's well-known tract, "Learn," the question of the reform of China's weights and measures and the establishment of a national system dates back about fifty years. In the Treaty of Washington (1868) China and the United States described themselves as being agreed as to the desirability of establishing some universal system of coinage and of weights and measures for the whole world and so promoting unity, and agreed to do all in their power to bring this about.

China Mail.

Has the Submarine done all that was Expected?

The surprise is that while the General Board suggest four Dreadnoughts, three sea-going submarines, and sixteen coast submarines, the head of the Navy is satisfied by recommending two Dreadnoughts, one sea-going submarine, and seven or more of the coast-defence type. This latter type, the General Board think, should be small vessels to act in home waters only. Any addition to size they consider detrimental, because any increased draught debars them from operating in shallow waters, while high speed is not needed, and is gained at the expense of other desirable qualities. The sea-going boat, on the other hand, ought to be of sufficient size, radius, habitability, and surface speed, to accompany and act with the fleet tactically at all times. Nor do the Board think that there is need in naval warfare for an intermediate type. There can be no doubt but that while submarines will always be the best craft in certain contingencies, the larger vessels will always bear the most important part in any large engagement. The submarine, however, has fully proved its utility as a most useful part of any fleet.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Still in Siam.
Mr. W. H. Hunter, secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Madras, is still in Siam, having been invited by the local Government to enquire into the banking situation and the desirability or otherwise of establishing a National Bank for Siam.

Another American Cardinal.
London, January 5.—From a person who is in a position to know there come assurances that Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul will be created cardinal at next consistory, the date of which has not yet been fixed. This information comes through diplomatic channels.

Deathbed Masonry.
At Hastingdon, Mr. L. A. Glover, a master printer and well-known tradesman, should have been installed Worshipful Master of the Amity Lodge of Freemasons, but was mortally ill. The members of the lodge, desirous that Brother Glover should not be deprived of the highest honour their lodge had to bestow, proceeded to his house, and while he was on his death-bed went through the ceremony of installing him Worshipful Master. Shortly afterwards Brother Glover became unconscious and passed away.

Who Shall Guard the Guardians?
Says a Chicago paper:—Business girls have recent fashionable chaperones for the municipal dances. Welfare associations have named a score of prominent society women to act as chaperones at the dances and see that "hugging" and the "close embrace" are cut out. "Who will chaperone the society women while their chaperones are asked Anna Schmidt, organizer of the Waitresses' Union, in one of the many protests sent to the City Hall. "Why should a Lake Shore society chaperone tell a business girl what is modest in the way of dress?"

A Quick Rise.
Lieut. James Leach, who has been awarded the Victoria Cross, was born in the army, his father being a sergeant in the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment. He spent his boyhood in Manchester, and enlisted as a private in the Northampton Regiment. When the war broke out he was a corporal. A few weeks ago, on being given a commission, he was transferred to the Manchester Regiment. Sergeant John Hogan, who has also received the Cross, was a corporal and reservist employed as a postman at Oldham when he was recalled to the colours in August.

R.N.R. Pay.
The Imperial Merchant Service Guild having made certain submissions on the matter to the Admiralty are now informed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that it has been decided to increase the pay of Lieut. Commanders, Royal Naval Reserve, from 10/- to 13/- per day, i.e. the minimum rate of full pay of a Lieut. Commander R.N. This will be applicable only to Officers of the permanent Royal Naval Reserve Force who have been granted the rank of Lieut. Commander on attaining eight years seniority as Lieutenant. The increase will take effect as from August last.

A Singapore Temple.
Amongst interesting places well worth a visit, both by residents, and by those visiting or passing through Singapore, is the Chinese temple in Kim Keat Road, situated off the Balestier Road. The temple, which covers an area of several acres, is possibly the largest Buddhist place of worship in the Straits Settlements, and although it was opened some eleven years ago, the intervening years have by no means detracted from its original interest. The temple comprises a number of buildings containing the usual deities, some of them of immense size, reminiscent of those that visitors to Buddhist temples in North China, more especially in the vicinity of Peking, may have seen. An afternoon might be less interestingly spent than by a visit to this temple, and a small subscription given to a less worthy object, more especially as the officials in charge are hospitable to a degree and take great pains to entertain and instruct their visitors. *Straits Times.*

NOTICE.

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ARREST OF
CARDINAL MERCIER.Pastoral Letter Which Enraged
Germans.

The following is a summary of the pastoral letter for which Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, was arrested early in January by the Germans. It is addressed to "My very dear brothers," and dated Malines, Christmas, 1914, with "Patriotism and Endurance" as its text.

Cardinal Mercier begins his pastoral letter with an eloquent description of the sorrows of Belgium. "She bleeds, her children fall by the thousands in our forts, on our battlefields, to defend her rights and the integrity of her territory. Soon there will be no longer on the soil of Belgium one single family who will not be in mourning. Why, O God, all these sorrows! Lord! Lord! Hast Thou forsaken us?"

The Archbishop then passes to a description of the devastation caused by the German invasion. "I have gone through most of the places in my diocese which have been most wasted. What I have seen of the ruins and the ashes passes everything that, in spite of my most acute fears, I could ever have imagined. Churches, schools, charitable institutions, hospitals, convents, to a considerable number are unfit for use or in ruins. Whole villages have almost disappeared."

What, he asks, will be the effect of the war upon Belgium? "God will save Belgium, my brothers, we cannot doubt it. Let us say, rather, He is saving her. Is there a single patriot who does not feel that glory has come to Belgium? Which of us would have the courage to tear out the last page of our history? Which of us can look without pride on the splendour of the glory that our murdered country has won?"

Patriotism, in short, is no secular thing. "The religion of Christ exalts patriotism into a law. There is no perfect Christian who is not a complete patriot." "It is not true that the State is a God Moloch on whose altar all lives are a legitimate sacrifice. The brutality of Pagan customs and the despotism of the Caesars gave rise to the erroneous idea which modern militarism tends to revive—that the State is omnipotent and that civil right is the creation of its absolute power. "Not replies Christian doctrine. Civil right is Peace, that is to say, based on Justice. Indeed, Justice itself is only absolute because it is the expression of the essential concord of men with God and among themselves."

"Thus war for war's sake is a crime. War can only justify itself as a necessary means of consolidating peace."

The Archbishop begins the second part of his Pastoral with a charge as hospitable to a degree and take great pains to entertain and instruct their visitors. *Straits Times.*

"Belgium was bound in honour to defend her independence. She has kept her word. The other Powers were bound to respect and to protect Belgian neutrality. Germany has broken her oath; Great Britain has been faithful to hers. These are the facts." It remains for Belgium to endure till the end.

"The humble people set us the example. Citizens of all classes have given their children with splendid generosity to their country. But the humble people above all suffer privation, cold, perhaps hunger."

Belgians and the invaders. The Archbishop then defines the attitude which it seems to him proper for the people who remain in Belgium to adopt towards the German invader.

"This Power has no legitimate authority. Consequently, in the secrecy of your own hearts, you owe it neither esteem, nor affection nor obedience."

"The sole legitimate Power in Belgium is that of our King, of our Government, of the representatives of the nation. These alone represent authority for us. These alone have the right to our affection and submission."

"Nevertheless, the occupied part of our country is placed in a position to which it should loyally submit. Most of our towns have surrendered to the enemy. They are bound to respect the conditions of that surrender."

"Our Army alone, fighting beside the gallant troops of our Allies, has our honour under its protection, and is charged with our national defence. Let us know how to wait for our final deliverance at its hands."

"Towards those who rule our country by military force, and who, deep down in their consciences, are compelled to admire the chivalrous resolution with which we have defended and defend our independence, let us behave ourselves as the public interest demands. Many of them declare that they are willing to-day to the best of their ability to lessen our trials and to help us to recover at least a portion of our normal public life. Let us respect the rules which they impose, so long as they do not transgress the liberty of our Christian consciences or our national dignity. Let us not behave as though bravado was courage or tumult gallantry."

Divorce Plea Against American Author.
Santa Barbara, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Edith Newlands Johnston, daughter of Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, is plaintiff in a suit for divorce on trial here today before Judge S. E. Crow.

The defendant, Charles Haven Ladd Johnston of Washington, D.C., a noted author, made appearance by deposition. Too much liquor, cruelty and desertion are the charges. Senator Newlands testified in his daughter's behalf.

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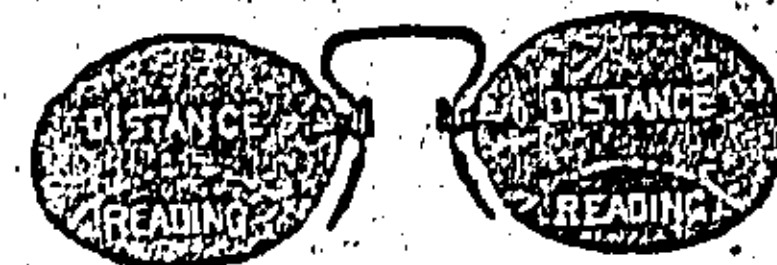
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1915.

AUSTRALIA'S PART.

In contemplating the wonderful loyalty which has been shown by the Overseas Dominions in the present great crisis, the part which Australia has played stands forth with much prominence. She has, to the deep satisfaction of her people, been associated with magnificent work at sea, but above all else the manner in which she has come forward with soldiers to swell our Expeditionary Force on the Continent fills all British hearts with intense admiration. She has already provided a contingent of 20,000 men, has now offered another batch of 10,000 and will train an additional 4,000 men every month as reinforcements. These reinforcements are offered because it is realised that to keep the Expeditionary Force up to fighting strength a continual stream of new, well-equipped and trained men is necessary, ready to take their places in the trenches, behind the guns and in the ambulance corps when gaps occur. And that they are being spontaneously supplied is the greatest proof we could possibly have that the patriotism of the country is not of the fleeting order—it is no mere flash in the pan; Australia, like the other Dominions, is prepared to do her part to the very end and well till final victory is attained.

All this, of course, means hard work for the officers responsible for the enrolment and training—hard work for the camp authorities and non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Staff. But with the splendid spirit of unity which is being displayed all over the land there cannot be the slightest doubt that promises will be fulfilled. Australian parents to hand show that a steady stream of recruits—men who make the finest fighting material—is steadily pouring in from the various States, and we may take it that when the Australian troops go into action a further stimulus will be given to recruiting. The scheme is being most systematically taken in hand, monthly quotas being allotted to the various States, and it is worth noticing that when the mail last left the number of recruits registered in Victoria was sufficient for three months. That shows most strikingly the spirit of our loyal kinsmen overseas.

Australia's part does not end here, for we notice that there is also on foot a movement to establish a standing Reserve, the basis of the scheme being that every able-bodied person should devote a few hours each week to military training. Women as well as men are being enrolled, the former being trained in some of the chief requirements of field nursing, camp cooking, safeguarding children and homes, etc. It is calculated that in this way some 400,000 men and women will be brought in. The force is being raised purely for service in Australia, but it will have an important effect in that it will release others for volunteering for the service of the Empire beyond Australia. There can be no shadow of doubt about Australia's deep and abiding patriotism. She has done and is doing grand work for the Empire. And what is true of her may be applied equally well to the other great Self-Governing Dominions. In this hour of need they stand as one for the beloved Motherland.

The New Year Festivities.

After every Chinese New Year celebration one has the same feeling—Why cannot Britishers keep holiday as temperately and as picturesquely as their Chinese neighbours? For three days now, our friends have been practising jollity, and (if we except the cracker-firing) without in any way making themselves a nuisance to those around them. And even of the crackers we have no right to complain, so long as proper precautions are taken against danger to person or premises. The Chinese like plenty of noise, to be sure; but the commotion created by the letting-off of fireworks is less offensive than the calling and drunken minstrelsy of Britishers when they celebrate their own New Year. And it might here be remarked that the Britishers are always ready to lend the Chinese a hand with their annual festival also, the drunken and rowdy element usually being supplied by them with lavish hand, or voice. We have, however, just one tiny quarrel with our Chinese friends where the fireworks are concerned. It is fairly easy to avoid danger as regards the letting-off of crackers; but who were the enterprising spirits who, on Saturday night, fired a few rockets in the direction of the roofs of the most congested part of the city?

Another Complaint.

Yesterday evening we saw a motor-car, travelling at a fair speed, fall in the middle of Queen's Road Central, greatly to the danger of any traffic coming from the other direction. We were in the midst of recollecting that we had observed exactly the same kind of thing before, and of wondering whether the traffic inspector's duties stretched as far as motor-cars, when we noticed that the offending chauffeur had ample excuse for not keeping to his own side of the way. In five different places, between Duddell Street and Wyndham Street, the wooden gratings which are supposed to act as bridges across the gutter, instead of being in their rightful places, were lying broad-cast on the roadway itself; indeed one in particular lay a good four feet from the edge of the gutter. Nor is this by any means the first time we have seen these hindrances to traffic spread so generously about the roads. It is difficult to blame any chauffeur, who respects his tyre and his neck, for driving in the middle of the road under these circumstances. How is it that summonses are not issued against house-holders whose gratings are not in their proper position?

The Sanitary Board Contractors.

We have intimated above that the Chinese are worthy of all respect for the decorous manner in which they observe their New Year. Needless to say, we were speaking of the Chinese as a whole, and not including the awful exception. The awfullest thing in this particular line is the contractor who acts as medium between the Sanitary Board and the night-soil coolies. Why he should be allowed to give a general holiday to his minions, without insisting on their sending substitutes, we do not all understand. We want the coolies to have their share in the general rejoicing, but not at the risk of half the European residents contracting typhoid, through the night-soil being left in private houses for a couple of days at a time. Has the Government no proper control over these contractors? The police see to it that there is an adequate supply of rickshaws and chairs during the festival, and we should have thought that this other department of Hongkong's economy might also receive attention. And on top of this sort of thing, our sapient Sanitary Board, or some of its members, can yet have the effrontery to seek to lay an exorbitant tax on flesh closets.

Prodigal.

Nurse—"Why, Bobby, you selfish little boy! Why didn't you give your sister a piece of your apple?"
Bobby—"I gave her the seeds. She can plant 'em and have a whole orchard."—Judge.

DAY BY DAY.

HAPPINESS LIES IN THE CONSCIOUSNESS WE HAVE OF IT, AND BY NO MEANS IN THE WAY THE FUTURE KEEPS ITS PROMISES.—Sand.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 59; dull.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 51 fog.

Count the Columns.

On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 33 published.

The Malls.

Siberian Mails. — Closes per s.s. Mongolia at noon to-morrow.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.1-16d.

Prize Distribution.

Lady May has kindly consented to distribute the prizes at the Peak School on Friday, the 19th inst., at 11 a.m.

To Consignees.

Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Chinese Prince are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Lawn Tennis.

Yesterday, in the final of the gentlemen's singles Championship on the Wigwam Tennis Club Court, Mr. L. le Breton beat Mr. A. O. Hansen by three sets to two, after a very keen tussle, and thus won the distinction of being the Club Champion.

Betrothal.

An engagement is announced between Charles Stewart John, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart le Peor Trench, of Staten Island, New York, and Helen Dulcie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wade Gardner, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, New York.

Capized Junk.

The Canton and Macao Steamboat Co's s.s. Horam, returning from Canton yesterday sighted a capized junk in Deep Water Bay, with two or three men clinging to her. The captain sent a boat out to her, but little information could be gleaned from the survivors as to how the accident had happened, and they refused to be taken on board.

Hongkong Volunteers Reach Home.

Thirty-four of the men who went home from China ports arrived at Plymouth on the 12th ult. from Hongkong. They lost no time in enlisting at the local recruiting office. As we know, many have given up good posts to join the army, among their number being mine managers, mining engineers, and men holding professional appointments, besides mercantile and others.

Two More Years.

New Jersey, Jan. 10. Edison, the inventor, believes that the war will last until 1917.

The submarine, he declares, has proved the greatest naval offensive instrument, but probably Britain's newest Dreadnoughts, will provide protection whereby the effects of torpedoes will be greatly minimised. Germany's capital error, he considers, lay in mistaking France and Britain for decadent nations. The sooner the German military caste system was ended the better Germany, in the present war, had taught the world that killing men was merely a scientific proposition. The length of war was dependent upon other factors.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

GERMAN "FRIGHTFULNESS."

Rubbing America the Wrong Way.

If any further proof were required of Germany's inhuman conceptions of warfare it is surely provided in the messages of the past two days. She now threatens not only to give no quarter to merchant vessels, neutral or otherwise, but boldly announces that it is her intention to embark on a gigantic scheme of floating deadly mines broad-cast on the seas. She has, of course, Britain particularly in her mind's eye in giving out these statements, but the United States is also very directly affected thereby, and the developments which may arise out of the new situation are such as to render possible a very strained state of affairs between America and Germany.

The New Policy.

Ever since war broke out, Germany has been trying all she knows to enlist American sympathy and support. Apart from the efforts of the German professors in the States and the vigorous Press campaign—all aiming at enticing America to abandon her policy of neutrality—all the arts and wiles of German diplomacy have been employed to the same end. But, happily, America has kept her head through it all. And now, finding all her labour in vain, Germany seeks to gain her point by a policy of bribery and of browbeating. The American attitude at first "embarrassed" and annoyed the Germans—now embarrassment and annoyance have given way to a display of temper and terrible threats of "frightfulness." But America is in no mood to be either bribed or browbeaten, as her pointed warning to Germany clearly shows.

Neutral Flag Question.

There are two distinct questions which have brought about the present frictions between the United States and Germany. The first is in relation to the use of a neutral flag by the belligerents. Britain has announced that she will, when it suits her, advise her merchant boats to fly a neutral flag to escape the attentions of enemy war craft. This she is perfectly entitled to do. When that flag is the Stars and Stripes, America has, of course, some concern in the matter, but Germany has certain obligations which it is her bounden duty to fulfil. Before sinking or attempting to sink a ship flying a neutral flag it is for her to see to it that that vessel is not a neutral vessel. She, however, is apparently not to be bothered by making investigations of this kind, and she throws out a warning to all and sundry—neutral vessels and vessels of belligerent character alike. Hence America's apprehensions in the matter.

Foodstuffs as Contraband.

The other point concerns the seizure by Britain of the cargo of foodstuffs on board an American steamer consigned to an American citizen in Hamburg. Britain justifies her action because of a decree by Germany, announcing that she intends appropriating all foodstuffs arriving in the country, and that is most assuredly a very good ground on which to treat foodstuffs as contraband. Germany evidently had high hopes that America would resent this step by Britain, but here she has erred. Disappointed at this, efforts have been made to bribe America, the inducement held out being that if America insists on the delivery of the foodstuffs in Hamburg, Germany would partly rescind her "war zone decree." America, however, sees the reasonableness of Britain's attitude on the matter, and even if she did not, we may take it that she would scarcely be willing to place trust in the promise of a nation which regards binding Treaties as mere scraps of paper. Germany continues to reveal her clumsy ideas of diplomacy, and in the process she makes fresh enemies every day.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"German Fleet concentrated at Cuxhaven," says the *Singapore Free Press*. Was the type-setter a Scot or a Frenchman, that he was so particular about rolling his "r"?

In speaking of the condition of the Belgians, an enthusiastic special correspondent of a Philadelphia paper remarks: "Never since the days of the fall of Jerusalem have we seen such a spectacle." Are we to take it that America has tripped the Wandering Jew at last, and has put him into harness as a journalist?

The young man from Tooting has fallen from his pinnacle of respectability. On Sunday we saw him hanging off paper bombs in the street. We shall soon begin to think that it's all humbug about his having come from Tooting at all, and that he really hails from the Old Kent Road.

Tip to date, no one has written to the *Telegraph* to enquire if Bagatelle is so called after a popular game.

We are asked to contradict the following reports: (a) That the P.W.D. has decided not to wait for some foot-passenger to break his neck on the steps leading from Arbuthnot Road to Wyndham Street before it puts a lamp there; (b) That the Sanitary Board, at its next meeting, will discuss the advisability of playing a receptacle outside the Exchange Telegraph Company's premises, into which the lukong on duty outside may throw such particles of his chunk of sugar-cane as he does not wish to swallow.

We are awaiting next month's mails with some impatience. We want to see how many papers, besides the *Daily Mail*, will speak of the traitor Murriz as having been hoist with his own petard.

"Mrs. Maurice Hewlett is even more famous as an aviator than her gifted husband is in the literary world," writes "Domestica" in the *Globe*. Isn't that rather like saying that Xanthippe was more famous for crockery-wielding than Socrates for wisdom? But this is what comes of allowing women to get a foothold in journalism.

A Shanghai contemporary devotes a whole column to telling its readers how well the local police system works—how the offender "is hemmed round"—and, in the very next, reports an armed highway robbery in which the culprits "got away without opposition from the police." We are beginning to think that all Hongkong's bad lukongs, when they die, go to Shanghai.

"Father hopes son will not die on gallows," says a San Francisco paper's headline. We take it that this is such an uncommon hope that it must needs be chronicled, if only as the golden exception.

Said a local solicitor the other day: "This is a court of law; not of morality." Well, naturally. What on earth would a court of morality find to do in Hongkong?

We are sorry to see that an Indian named Buddha was "pinched" for being drunk and disorderly last week. Hadn't that other deity—his of Hohenzollern—brought enough discredit on Olympus already?

The *Sydney Evening News* states that, some while ago, some New Guinea cannibals devoured two German police inspectors. Presumably the change of diet disagreed with them, as we understand that they have since urged representations to Home societies, asking for more missionaries.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

The Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner in connection with the Kowloon Cricket Club was held on Saturday evening at the Hongkong Hotel, when Dr. Forsyth presided over a good sized gathering. An excellent menu was served.

The usual loyal toast having been enthusiastically honoured, Mr. Goldsmith proposed that of the "Visitors," and spoke of the pleasure it gave him to see members of the Press there that evening. They owed, he said, no small amount of their success to the help which had been given to the club by the Press of Hongkong.

Mr. Peyton-Griffin replied, thanking the Club for their hospitality and remarking that the Club, as far as the Press were concerned, had considerably helped themselves by helping the Press.

The event of the evening was to have been a presentation to Messrs. P. R. Wolfe and A. O. Bawa, but in the absence of the former, due to ill-health, Mr. Bawa was presented with a handsome case of pipes on the occasion of his departure for home.

The Chairman, in making the presentation, spoke of the regret which all felt at not seeing Mr. Wolfe there, but, unfortunately, he was not well enough to attend. They had however to present Mr. Brawn with a case of pipes and he had great pleasure in doing so. Both these gentlemen joined the committee at a time when they owed debentures to the amount of \$2,800, but now they had money with the bank on fixed deposit to the amount of \$2,000. It was due in a very large extent to these two gentlemen that such an excellent result had been arrived at, and it had been thought fitting by the members that some presentation should be made to them as recognition of the excellent work they had done for the Club.

Mr. Brawn replied in a humorously reminiscent speech, which was thoroughly appreciated by his audience.

Mr. Longmire was entrusted with the toast of "The Kowloon Cricket Club" and he wished it every success and thanked it for the hospitality which had been extended to visitors that evening. It maintained the Club's tradition for hospitality.

The Chairman, in reply, spoke of the reputation which the Club had of being one of the most hospitable in the Colony. He remarked that an official of another sporting club in the Colony asked how it was that the Kowloon Club was such a success. His reply was that it was because the members met on the same level and did all they could to help the Club along. The Club had done fairly well as regarded cricket, though there were a lot of cricketers who were playing golf—he himself was one, but he played cricket for love and golf for labour—he was going to labour the next morning—(Laughter.)

The Chairman then proposed the toast of "Other Clubs" to which Mr. Barlow replied, remarking that the Club was the most independent one in the Colony. It had a ground of its own and a reputation for hospitality which was very wide. Mr. Hamilton replied in the same strain.

The toast list was concluded by Mr. Jeffries proposing the toast of "The Chairman," referring in glowing terms to the work of Dr. Forsyth, who had come forward when the Club had badly needed a President and had helped them right royally.

The Chairman replied with a song, while the others who added to the harmony of the evening were Messrs. Jeffries, Labram, Harvey, Peyton-Griffin and A. J. England.

Duchess of Manchester

In New York. The Duchess of Manchester, who before her marriage to the British peer was Miss Helena Zimmermann of Cincinnati, arrived to-day on the St. Paul, having been summoned to America as a result of the death of her father last month. She was carried on the passenger list as Miss Montague, using the family name of her husband.

CORROSION OF STEEL WHARVES.

Interesting investigations at Kowloon.

Before the Institution of Civil Engineers, on January 1, Mr. Somers Howe Ellis, M. Inst. C.E., read a paper on "Corrosion of Steel Wharves at Kowloon." The wharves to which the paper refers were constructed in 1907-08 and are situated on the mainland side of Hongkong Harbour, at the south-eastern corner of the Kowloon promontory. They belong to Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., of Liverpool, the ships of whose "Blue Funnel" line of steamers, of a capacity of 6,000 to 10,000 tons, use No. 1 wharf for discharge and loading. Wharves Nos. 2 and 3 serve for lighters, native craft and an occasional small operating steamer.

In 1908, in connection with the reconstruction of a wharf, an examination was made of some steel joint piles which had been in place for about four years, and they were found to be corroded in a curious and rather alarming manner.

Any steel immersed in sea water at Hongkong becomes quickly coated with barnacles and other shell-fish and with a dense vegetable growth, particularly from near the surface of the water to 15 feet or so below it. It had been an accepted theory that this growth protected the metal and prevented rusting. On scraping away the growth from a pile of the wharf examined, however, it was found that a large number of pre-had formed in the surface of the steel, varying in size up to 1.1-1 inch in diameter and 3/8 of an inch deep. They were full of a black carbonaceous powder, which was also found in a thin layer on a surface of the unpitted steel (though no rust or scale could be observed there), and which, on exposure to the air, turned to a dark red colour. This powder was found to be sulphide of iron (FeS), and its change of colour to be due to oxidation. Apparently, some particular shell-fish or other marine growth attached to the piles produced large quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen when dead and decaying; this sulphuretted hydrogen attacks the metal, with an accelerated action in certain spots producing the pits described; and it is evident that when once the process is started, the deposit of sulphide favours more rapid erosion beneath it.

The author examined at that time some steel piles of an H-riv pattern, which had been in place only 3 or 4 years, and estimated that 10 per cent. of the metal was eaten away in some sections, chiefly in the form of pitting.

The destructive effects of the marine growth appear to be confined to the between low-water level and 15 feet below it, the zone of worst corrosion extending from 5 feet to 10 feet below low-water level.

As a result of his inspection, the author recommended that the piles and lower bracing of the main (No. 1) wharf should be encased in concrete; and it was eventually decided to encase the whole of this structure, leaving the other wharves—Nos. 2, 3, and that fronting the Prince Wharf—with bare steel, which was painted with anti-rustive composition on erection.

The work of constructing these latter wharves was completed in 1908. Since then the superstructure and the piles above low-water level have been scraped and painted annually, and the steel has been kept in fair condition with no marked deterioration, except in one year when a long period of 12 months was allowed to elapse between the re-coatings. The yearly cost of maintenance is about £1,000 for a total deck-area of 34,000 square feet.

Two years after completion, pitting had commenced on the under-water surface of the piles, the construction coating of paint having then almost disappeared, and a thick layer of shells and marine growth having become attached to the metal. In April, 1913, a European diver found that this corrosion had developed

throughout to a serious extent.

The method adopted in encasing the piles of No. 1 wharf was the following:—The piles—12 inch 80 lb. joists in single unspliced lengths up to 78 feet—were first driven with an ordinary pile-driver. Welded-steel cylinders, 20 inches in diameter inside, with metal 1/2 inch thick, were then dropped over the piles and tapped down into the mud with an 8 cwt. wooden hammer. The face row of piles, being driven in close pairs, were enclosed in cylinders 3 feet in diameter, built up of 1/2 inch steel plates with riveted joints. A depth of 4 feet to 15 feet of the bottom of each cylinder (according to its depth) was then filled with 1:2:4 Portland-cement concrete, lowered down through the water in metal hopper-boxes, and when this set the cylinders were pumped dry at low water and filled with concrete thrown in and rammed in place.

The wharf superstructure was coated with concrete by encasing each member in temporary wooden moulds.

A minimum cover of 2 1/2 inches was provided to the steel throughout, the concrete being of Portland cement of standard quality, sand, and granite, broken to pass 1/2 inch ring, in the proportion of 1:2:4 by measure, mixed by hand.

In July, 1910, when the whole of the work had been completed about a year, and the bulk of it for two years, the author made an inspection of the wharf and was unable to detect any sign of deterioration on the surface, but he did not cut into the concrete. Three years later, obvious indications of corrosion within were apparent on the surface of the concrete. Most of the diagonal members had developed longitudinal cracks in their upper lengths, above high-water mark, and the under surface of the casing to the deck-beams showed similar defects in a few places—all the cracks having formed in line with the outer edges of the channels of which the various members are built up. Rust stains were also visible on the surface of the concrete in many places above high-water level.

Thorough examination of the whole structure revealed that above high-water level corrosion appeared to have gone on almost unchecked by the presence of the concrete covering, and a thickness of about 1/16 inch of rust-scale was found on all the steel members in this zone on their under surfaces. The upper sides of the top horizontals could not be examined without removing the timber deck, which at the time it was not convenient to do. The vertical posts were in slightly better condition, apparently owing to the concrete which encased them being of a denser quality, as their position allowed more thorough ramming into place.

Although the workmanship was not everywhere good, the author was forced to the conclusion that even when perfectly encased in a 2 1/2 inch covering of sound, homogeneous concrete, the steel was not protected against the effect of excessively damp salt air in that climate.

The limit of serious rusting may be taken as high-water of neap tides; below that level the corrosion diminished rapidly down to mean tide level, and there it practically disappeared. The lower bracing members of the wharf in question were all found to be entirely unaffected by corrosion.

The author concludes that while steel protected by concrete has little or no tendency to corrode it becomes thoroughly wet twice in the 24 hours, yet when it is exposed to air rendered constantly damp by the evaporation of seawater, especially in a tropical climate, some other external coating must be sought for, either as an addition to the concrete, or in place of it.

The corrosive effects of salt damp air appear, however, even in such a climate as that of Hongkong, to be limited to a zone immediately above the surface of the water. Steelwork, both exposed and embedded in concrete, in situations on the same property is not thus affected.

Neither, in the author's experience, does the evaporation from fresh water affect steel embedded in good concrete.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

GERMAN EVOLUTION.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—I approach the subject of Commander Sussmann's lectures with extreme diffidence, since I am sorry to have to admit that my knowledge of Germany and of German culture is very superficial. However, from my scant knowledge, I do not see how it is possible to disagree with Commander Sussmann's statement that "as a nation we show little appreciation of the value of culture," at any rate if we accept the usual definition of culture, viz. the cultivation of the mind, and ability to appreciate the thoughts of others and to think for oneself.

Commander Sussmann spoke of the present and not of the past, and you have based your leader almost entirely upon the past, which is a pity. I am exceedingly doubtful of the correctness of your statement, that "the average Oxford or Cambridge undergraduate of 20 will yet bear comparison with the Heidelberg or Leipzig youth of the same age," on the score of knowledge. I am quite certain that where the average Englishman is compared with the average German, where knowledge is concerned, judgment must be heavily on the side of the German.

To take a very concrete example. Were you to ask all the members of the Hongkong Club whether Hume was more practical service to the thinking world than Kant, or in what way their thought differed from that of any Descartes, I should be very much surprised if one in ten had ever heard of all three names, or if one man in fifty could give you a reasoned and able answer.

Were you to put the same question to all the members of the Club Germania (that was), I should be much surprised were you to find one in ten who had not heard of all three, and if five out of every ten could not give you a fairly accurate outline of their respective philosophies. Moreover, I think that where Art, Science, History etc. are concerned, you would obtain very similar results from a comparison instituted between the two different bodies of men.

With reference to your remarks about Nietzsche, however much we may dislike his doctrines, we must face the fact that he has thrown down a very real gauntlet before Christianity, and that Christianity does not seem to greatly relish the idea of taking it up, though quite ready to throw mud at it and to scorn it. His doctrines seem to me to be far excellence the doctrines of Feuerbach, whereas those of Christianity (I do not refer to those of the Founder of Christianity), are the doctrines of Faith, and the two doctrines seem to me to be essentially complementary, though their upholders would have them antagonistic.

The Germans appear to me to be a nation which, though naturally suited to Faith methods, has got into the hands of Force, and as a result we see the distressing spectacle of an amiable, bespectacled, peace-loving professor running amok with a gun, fearfully scary, and at the same time intensely faithful. We Britishers, on the contrary, seem to have a very workable mixture of Faith and Force, resulting in a fairly sound commonsense, which is practical and faces the present rather than the past or the future, and this sound commonsense is, I think, a very valuable asset in our national culture, which we are apt to overlook.

It seems to me that there are two kinds of learning, the learning which comes from books, and that which is the result of practical contact with the world, the latter being the builder of character which enables us to utilise the former. Both are necessary, and an excess of either is to be deprecated, but undoubtedly if we are to have an excess of either the latter is the safer one to exceed in.

Nietzsche wanted men to find themselves, but it is dangerous to

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

MONDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, FIRST DAY OF RACES.

A Dinner Dance (Cinderella) will be held on the above date for Residents and Diners in the Hotel. Special Menus will be served both in the Dining Room and Grill Room.

By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel L. A. Watson the Band of the 74th Punjabis will be in attendance.

THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, AT 3 P.M.

SPECIAL GRAND MATINEE

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Business Manager—A. CARPI.
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FIRE AT SHAUKIWAN.

Many Houses Gutted.

An alarming fire broke out in the early hours of the morning at No. 66, Shaukiwan village. Originating shortly after three in the morning from a cause at present unknown, the fire, helped by the wind, which was high at the time, spread to numbers 62, 64, 68 and 70. The fire brigade arrived on the scene with commendable promptitude and succeeded in getting the fire under, numbers 64, 68 and 68 are practically gutted but 62 and 70 have suffered more from water than fire.

The amount of damage is not known at present, but it is said that none of the property was insured, with the exception of that at No. 66.

find oneself, and then not know how to rule oneself when found. The Germans are trying to find themselves, and the English are trying to rule themselves. In fact, it seems to me that the main effect of the German national culture is learning without learning to temper it.

However, inflicting one's views upon others is the prerogative of learning and so, being an Englishman, I fear that I have probably exceeded my prerogative, let alone your patience, and therefore hasten to remain

Yours etc.

HONGKONG, Feb. 14, 1915.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET—From 1st of March. Ground Floor and First Floor of 49 Pottinger Street, near central Police Station.—Apply Within.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, S.S. "SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on 16th February at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on the 23rd February, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in the Godown and examination of same to be held on 24th Feb. at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 2nd March, otherwise they will not be recognised.

K. DOI,
Actg. Agent.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD. NOTICE.

The Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel on Saturday, the 27th February, 1915, at noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1914, with the report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to 27th February, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915.

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Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1915.

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TUESDAY, 16th FEBRUARY.

5.30 p.m. Fatshan.

WEDNESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
5.30 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama. Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsu T. 12,500 {TUES., 23rd Feb. at noon.
Awa Maru Capt. Hori T. 12,500 {MON., 1st Mar. at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane. Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga T. 13,500 {MONDAY, 15th Feb. at 11 a.m.
Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 {TUES., 16th Mar. at 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon. Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 12,000 {MON., 22nd Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo. Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 5,000 {THURS., 18th Feb.

SHANGHAI, Kobe. Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,500 {SUNDAY, 21st Feb.

SHAI and Kobe. Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000 {WEDNES., 17th Feb.

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama. Nikko Maru Capt. Takada T. 9,600 {MON., 15th Mar. at 10 a.m.

Kobe & Yokohama. Suwa Maru Capt. Murai T. 20,000 {TUES., 23rd Feb. at 11 a.m.

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PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Kashima Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 25th February
Mishima "	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa "	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta "	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka "	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki "	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano "	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima "	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Yokohama Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 23rd February
Awa "	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka "	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba "	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki "	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado "	12,500 "	" 4th May

*Terminus Yokohama

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Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Anhui	17th Feb. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG.....	Singhai	18th Feb. at 10 a.m.
HONGHAI & PAKHOI.....	Wenchow	18th Feb. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Chinhua	18th Feb. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	18th Feb. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Sungkiang	23rd Feb. at 4 p.m.

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Hongkong 16th Feb., 1915.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjimanoeck			SHAI	1st half Feb.
Tjikembang	JAPAN	1st half Feb.	JAVA	1st half Feb.
Tjikong	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.
Tjikodas	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.	JAVA	1st half Mar.
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half Feb.	SHAI	1st half Mar.
Tjiklatap	JAVA	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	1st half Mar.
Tjikaroem	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	SHAI	2nd half Mar.
Tjikapas	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 23rd February.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd March.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 13th April.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 27th April.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£20. " " £36.10.
" " San Francisco £45. " " £58.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th March

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams		18th Feb. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans		18th Feb.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Higgins	WED., 17th Feb. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 19th Feb. at 1 p.m.
Haikan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 23rd Feb. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun..... A. E. Stewart... THUR., 18th Feb. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

War Requirement.
The Board of Trade have notified the Imperial Merchant Service Guild that it is essential during the war that Captains of British merchant ships should always have on board the Bills of Lading and the Manifest of cargo. Neglect to comply with these instructions may result, it is stated, in ships being stopped and delayed by His Majesty's vessels or the war vessels of the Allied Nations.

Sale of Prize Ships.

Exceptional interest was aroused by the first public sale of prizes of war at the Baltic Exchange on 5th inst. The sale was conducted by Messrs. O. W. Kellock and Co. The five steamers, formerly German owned, which had been condemned by the Prize Court, realised in the aggregate £130,725, of which £85,200 was paid by Messrs. William Thomas and Co., Liverpool, for the large steamer Schlesien, of 5,539 gross tonnage. She is fitted with submarine signalling apparatus, but the Marshal of the Admiralty gave notice, through the auctioneers, that any purchaser wishing to retain the apparatus must first obtain a lease from the Crown. The Ulla Boog was sold to Messrs. John Harrison, Ltd., of London, for £23,150, and the same firm paid £18,225 for the Marie Glesser. Mr. Frederick Jones, of Cardiff, bought the Franz Horn for £11,600, and Messrs. Roberts and Cooper, of Brimley Hill, paid £12,550 for the Nanta. Sir Walter Runciman paid £13 for the Ulla Boog's chronometer.

Report by the Bulkhead Committee.

A Blue-book was issued giving the first report of the Committee on the Subdivision of Merchant Ships (popularly styled the Bulkhead Committee), appointed by the Board of Trade in May, 1912. The report is confined to foreign-going passenger steamships. The bulkhead recommendations for the most part are of a highly technical character, being based on mathematical formulae. In a preliminary review of the Committee's work, it is pointed out that even if methods of complete accuracy could be employed, the safety attained by the application of any given standard of subdivision can be only relative and conditional, and complete protection against the results of all possible varieties of accidents is unattainable in practice. As to experiments on the strength of water-tight bulkheads, besides various deep-tank tests, the Committee find results of the utmost value from the tests made on a large cofferdam, the ends of which formed a full-size bulkheads cofferdam, being constructed with a grant of money obtained from the Board of Trade. These results form the basis of their recommendations on the construction of bulkheads. Besides the technical recommendations suggesting various alterations in the method of determining floodable lengths, permeability, &c., upon which it is also hoped an international agreement will be possible, the Committee considered the question of fitting passenger steamers with an airtight deck and air compressors for use in expelling water from damaged compartments; but do not recommend that owners should be compelled to get such an arrangement, useful though it may be in certain cases of damage. Concerning the position of the electric machinery, the Committee suggest that when it is placed below the bulkhead deck an independent source of power should be fitted on or above that deck, this auxiliary plant to be worked daily so as to be available for general use. In connection with safety appliances, the Committee received certain representatives' suggestions, and consider it highly important for the safety of those aboard that the master should have early and reliable information as to the admission of water into any of the compartments as the result of an accident. The question, they observe, is one deserving the attention of those responsible for the construction and equipment of large passenger steamers.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fried Haddock, Kidney &c.,
ALEXANDRA CAPE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
YHAMA, Kobe & Moji	Yatshing	Thur., 18th Feb. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thur., 18th Feb. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 19th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Chongsang	Sat., 20th Feb. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 20th Feb. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Sun., 21st Feb. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & C'nta	Fooksang	Tues., 23rd Feb. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & Penang	Onsang	Wed., 24th Feb. at 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	Thur., 25th Feb. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & C'nta	Laisang	Sat., 27th Feb. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 27th Feb. at 3 p.m.
YHAMA, Kobe & Moji	Kulsang	Wed., 3rd Mar. at noon

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kulsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kulsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Pawan, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For Steamer Date of Departure

LONDON

TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

FORGEWRIGHTS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-

STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL

ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,

Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of

Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 75' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons

displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most

efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-

HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,

Rivets, etc.

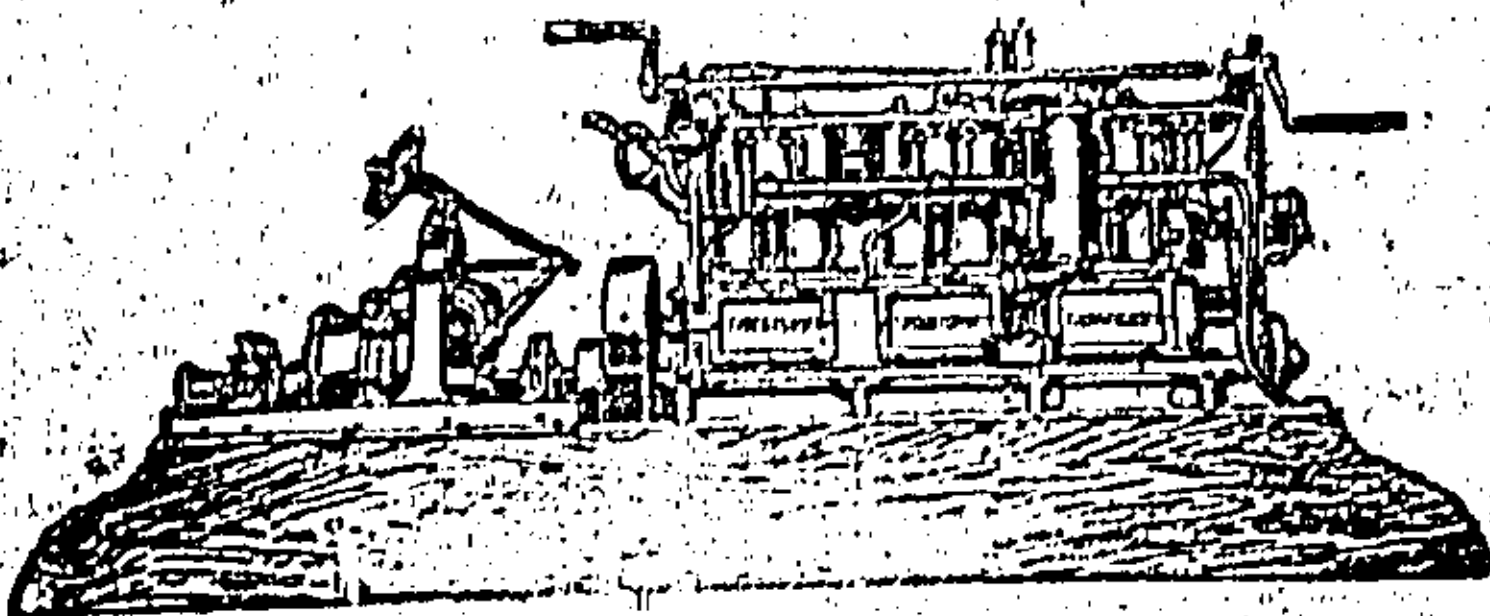
AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.G. type. Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Petrol 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS,

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	O. of Durham	B. L. L.	18, Feb.
Marseilles via Ports	Ville de la C.M.	M. M.	20, Feb.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Namur	P. & O.	31, Mar.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	17, Feb.
Via, B.C., T'ma via M'la & Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	22, Feb.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shioyo M.	T. K. K.	23, Feb.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan &c.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	24, Feb.
New York via Panama	Royal P.	B. L. L.	24, Feb.
San Francisco and San Pedro	M. S. Dollar	R. D. Co.	1, Mar.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Forsia	P. M. Co.	2, Mar.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Mar.
Ports via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan &c.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Aldenhams	G. L. Co.	19, Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	22, Feb.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai & Kobe	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	17, Feb.
Haiphong	Singan	B. & S.	18, Feb.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	18, Feb.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Namur	P. & O.	20, Feb.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	20, Feb.
Penang & Colombo	Hokkai M.	O. S. K.	20, Feb.
Calcutta via Singapore etc.	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	22, Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Atlantique	M. M.	23, Feb.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	23, Feb.
Kobe & Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	23, Feb.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L.	26, Feb.
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.
Shanghai	T'ianan	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	T'itaroom	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	T'ikembang	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	T'imanook	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	T'ikini	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	T'iliwong	J. C. J. L.	S. half O.
Japan	T'ibodas	J. C. J. L.	F. half D.

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "INDRACHIRI"

Will Depart on the 20th February, 1915.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1915.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

A frequent Service of Fast Cargo Steamers will be maintained between above ports commencing with the

"CITY OF DURHAM,"

sailing from Hongkong on the 18th February, to be followed by the "City of Corinth" on the 20th March and other high powered steamers at frequent intervals.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1915.

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA will be despatched from this port on Wednesday, February 17, at 1 p.m., for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA sailed from Yokohama Friday, Feb. 12, via Manila, for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. MEXICO MARU of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line, which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on February 20.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA arrived at San Francisco on February 8.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will next leave for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday, 15th April, at noon.

The E. & A. s.s. ST. ALBANS left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila) on 27th ult., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 18th February.

The Barber Line s.s. ST. EGBERT left New York for Hongkong via Suez Canal on the 2nd January and is due to arrive here about the beginning of March.

The Barber Line s.s. BOLTON CASTLE for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 29th January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. TAI-YUAN left Port Darwin on 5th Feb. for Hongkong via Philippine Ports, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 17th instant.

The American and Oriental Line s.s. ROYAL PRINCE arrived at Yokohama on the 8th inst. and may be expected at Hongkong on the 23rd inst.

The E. & A. s.s. ST. ALBANS from Sydney &c. is due at Manila on 16th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on 19th instant.

The Mogul Line s.s. LENNOX from United Kingdom to Hongkong left Singapore on 11th inst. and is therefore expected to arrive here on the 17th instant at daylight.

The T.K.K. s.s. SHINYO MARU which sailed from San Francisco on 16th Jan. is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan Ports & Manila, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. at 8 a.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Dalgi Maru, Jap. s.s. 845, S. Kanato, 11th inst.—Swatow, 10th inst., Gen.—O. S. K.	
T'ienbong, Dut. s.s. 3,333, N. V. Wyb Jurceen, 12th inst.—Java, 14th inst., Gen.—J. C. J. L.	
Haiching, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. O. Passmore, 11th inst.—Swatow, 10th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Tuan, Br. s.s. 1,350, H. Walker, 12th inst.—Manila, 8th inst., Gen.—B. & S.	
Seattle Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,333, Saitow, 12th inst.—Manila, 8th inst., Gen.—O. S. K.	
Mongolia, Am. s.s. 8,750, E. R. Master, 12th inst.—San Francisco, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	
Eburnia, Br. s.s. 2,379, H. Jackson, 22nd inst.—Chinkiang, 5th inst., Ballast—A. P. Co.	
Antiochus, Br. s.s. 5,806, H. A. Flynn, 12th inst.—Kutchinutzu, 8th inst., Gen.—B. & S.	
Malta, Br. s.s. 3,837, G. W. Cookman, 13th inst.—Bombay, 26th inst., Gen.—P. & O. S. K.	
Tacoma, Br. s.s. 3,959, Harding, 12th inst.—Calcutta, 30th ult., Ballast—S. O. Co.	
Nordnaes, Norw. s.s. 1,370, H. Ingenson, 12th inst.—Freemantle, 16th ult., Gen.—G. & Co.	
Chinkiang, Br. s.s. 1,228, Anelle, 12th inst.—Hohow, 11th inst., Gen.—B. & S.	

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

"MONTEAGLE"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

24th FEBRUARY & 1st MAY.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON, VIA PANAMA

THE Steamship

"ROYAL PRINCE"

Captain Coull, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, 24th February.

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN ASIATIC s.s. Co.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CHINESE PRINCE,"

Captain H. J. Davis, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship

"BENVENUE"

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 23rd Feb. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkinson.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen, under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	WATERWAY BREADTH	DEPTH OF WATER AT LOW SPRING TIDES	AREA OF FLOOR	AREA OF YARD
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	16' top 17' bottom	10'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271'	14'	10'	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264'	14'	10'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	140'	10'	10'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	140'	10'	10'	7' 6"	
WALKER-TSUI					
Cosmopolis Dock	160'	10'	10'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Harbour Dock	430'	14'	10'	7' 6"	
Patent Dock	271'	14'	10'	7' 6"	

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1915.

LOCAL SPORT.

The Week-End Cricket Matches.

On Saturday the University met the Civil Service on the former's ground, K. Brayshaw scoring a useful 85 for the collegians. The scores were:—

University.	
K. Brayshaw, c Tacchi, b Waterson	85
Ng Sz-kwong, b Severn ..	0
Chan Wing-to, c Hill, b Severn ..	27
G. E. Marley, c Lumble, b Severn ..	6
J. D. Wright, b Waterson ..	0
H. W. Turnbull, b Hill ..	6
C. G. Anderson, c Brown, b Waterson ..	0
F. A. Redmond, run out ..	21
Ho Wing-kin, not out ..	7
Chan Yat-kwong, not out ..	8
Extras ..	7

Total (for 8 wks) ... 170

Wei Wing-lock did not bat.

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Severn ..	14 1 50 3
Hill ..	8 0 38 1
Sara ..	0 0 14 0
Bradbury ..	2 0 14 0
Lamble ..	5 0 35 0
Waterson ..	2 1 4 3
Brown ..	2 0 9 0

Civil Service.

P. T. Lambie, not out ..	69
O. J. Tacchi, c Ho Wing-kin, b Brayshaw ..	11
C. Sara, c Wright, b Anderson ..	1
O. D. Wood, c Wei Wing-lock, b Brayshaw ..	8
F. Bacon, b Brayshaw ..	0
F. Hall, b Brayshaw ..	0
W. Hill, b Ho Wing-kin ..	0
W. B. Bradbury, c & b Brayshaw ..	2
B. Waterson, c & b Turnbull ..	11
Extras ..	14

Total (for 8 wks) ... 115

The Hon. Mr. C. Severn did not bat.

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Brayshaw ..	12 2 59 5
Anderson ..	5 2 14 1
Ho Wing-kin ..	0 0 25 1
Turnbull ..	1 0 2 1

Hongkong C.C. v. Kowloon C.C. Kowloon O.C. did badly yesterday in their week-end match with the H.K.C.C. On Saturday they had placed themselves in an excellent position, being only 16 runs behind the senior club, but yesterday they could only put up 120 runs, which total the Club passed with four wickets in hand. Lt. Munn, for Kowloon, did well in both innings, scoring 67 and 43 respectively, while Major Robertson added a useful 75 in the first innings. For Hongkong T. E. Pearce was the chief contributor, adding an innings for 80 to his credit.

The scores were:—

Kowloon.	
First Innings.	
J. P. Robinson, c Gace, b Anderson ..	9
Lt. Munn, c Maas, b Sayer ..	67
Maj. Stansfield, b R. Hancock ..	9
F. J. de Rome, c Moore, b R. Hancock ..	27
Maj. Robertson, not out ..	75
K. R. Macaskill, c Maas, b R. Hancock ..	7
H. H. Taylor, c Thurfild, b Anderson ..	3
E. B. Reed, b Donnelly ..	10
F. Sutton, b Donnelly ..	6
A. B. F. Raven, c Anderson, b Donnelly ..	17
W. L. Weaver, c Hancock, b Anderson ..	17
Extras ..	24

Total .. 254

Second Innings.	
J. P. Robinson, c Gace, b Sayer ..	1
Lt. Munn, c Pearce, by Maas ..	43
Maj. Stansfield, c Moore, b Maas ..	5
F. J. de Rome, c Pearce, b Hancock ..	10
Maj. Robertson, b Anderson ..	17
K. R. Macaskill, b Hancock ..	0
H. H. Taylor, c Moore, b Anderson ..	14

A. R. F. Raven, c Hancock, b Anderson ..	7
F. Sutton, c Thurfild, b Sayer ..	6
E. B. Reed, b Anderson ..	8
W. L. Weaver, not out ..	0
Extras ..	11

Total .. 128

Bowling.

First Innings.	
O. M. R. W.	
Anderson ..	14 3 1 60 3
Donnelly ..	11 3 46 3
Sayer ..	10 0 53 1
R. Hancock ..	10 1 44 3
Thurfild ..	3 0 18 0

Second Innings.

O. M. R. W.	
Donnelly ..	10 1 36 0
Sayer ..	7 2 23 2
R. Hancock ..	6 1 22 2
Maas ..	3 1 19 2
Anderson ..	6 1 0 17 4

H. K. C. C.

First Innings.	
T. E. Pearce, c and b Macaskill ..	80
S. S. Moore, b Reed ..	0
O. A. Hooper, c Reed, b Macaskill ..	1
M. M. Maas, b Macaskill ..	0
C. J. Mitchell, b Taylor ..	22
G. R. Sayer, c and b Macaskill ..	37
H. R. Hancock, c Robinson, b de Rome ..	41
R. N. Anderson, b Reed ..	43
R. P. Thurfild, c and b Macaskill ..	8
A. L. Gace, c de Rome, b Reed ..	3
D. E. Donnelly, not out ..	22

Second Innings.

T. E. Pearce, c Reed, b Taylor ..	0
G. R. Sayer, b Reed ..	32
E. G. Mitchell, c and b Reed ..	8
S. S. Moore, c Sutton, b de Rome ..	33
H. R. Hancock, not out ..	26
O. A. Hooper, b. w. b. Taylor ..	1
D. E. Donnelly, c Munn, b Macaskill ..	13
Extras ..	4

Total (for 6 wks) ... 117

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
R. N. Anderson ..	12 2 59 5
M. M. Maas ..	5 2 14 1
A. L. Gace ..	0 0 25 1
K. P. Thurfild ..	1 0 2 1

did not bat.

Football.

Hongkong F. C. v. Royal Engineers.

A combat for United Service League points was responsible for the meeting between the Hongkong Football Club and the R.E.s which resulted to the latter's advantage by the only goal scored in the match, thanks largely to the good defence put up by Coxon and Richards for the winners. The Club had the services of Edwards in goal, who did good work save that, after a goal kick, he was on the slow side in regaining his charge. It gave an opportunity to Scott, who quickly put the leather into the net, giving the soldiers the lead before half time, which they kept all through. In the second half the play rumbled fairly even until the end, when the soldiers made two or three determined movements on the goal and would have forced the points except for Railton and McCubbin both of whom did their work well.

The final result was:—Royal Engineers, 1; Hongkong Football Club, 0.

R.G.A. Defeat the Navy, in Shield Competition.

There was a good attendance to witness the match on Saturday, played between the R.G.A. and the Navy in a Shield tie.

From the commencement the soldiers went out for victory and their play thoroughly deserved it. They were not content in the first half with anything less than three goals for their score and only permitted the sailors to get through once, and this when they had established their dangerous lead.

After the interval, the sailors tried attacking tactics, and though they succeeded in giving the soldiers all the work they were able to do with respect to keeping their goal from penetration, the attackers could not do any more. For quite a considerable time play was kept in the R.G.A. defence. The Navy were certainly unfortunate just to the extent that the R.G.A. were fortunate that there was not a score. Both sides then showed signs of distress after the hard play, but before the game concluded, and just as it was about to lose interest from the spectators' point of view, Swan came along and scored a fourth goal for the R.G.A. This rang the curtain down on the Navy as far as the Shield is concerned.

The score was:—R.G.A., 4 goals; Navy, 1 goal.

Indians v. Chinese.

The Indians (Islamists) in their match against the Chinese team arranged for the benefit of the Prince of Wales Fund drew a remarkably good attendance yesterday afternoon. It was soon to be seen that the Indians were the superior and stronger side. In the first half they were all over the Chinese and finished up with an interval lead of two goals to nil. In the second half the Chinese did manage to score a goal, but this only tended to stir their opponents to further efforts. In the remaining portion of the game, play as the Chinese did, they could not prevent the Indians getting through on three occasions and each time successfully. The game ended as follows: Indians (Islamists) 5 goals; Chinese 1 goal.

Theatre Royal.

Italian Opera Company's Opening Night.

The Italian Opera Company had no ground for complaint last night as to want of patronage or appreciation, for, by nine o'clock, money was being refused at the box office, every seat in the house being occupied; we understand, moreover, that crowded houses may be looked for each night of the company's stay.

"Il Trovatore" is certainly Verdi's most popular work, indeed, next to "Faust," it is probably the most generally beloved opera in the world; and last night's rendering of it was in most respects, a very great treat. The story which it tells is so old an one that there is no need to outline it here. All the world knows how wonderfully Verdi took advantage of every dramatic possibility in the libretto, and how his music has succeeded in carrying all hearers away into medieval Aragón and holding their attention fast while the pathetic love story of the troubadour and Leonora proceeds to its tragic end.

M. Mancini was cast for the part of Ferrando who, in the first scene of the first act, unfolds the events leading up to the main theme. He has a fine, full bass, that suited the part admirably, and that deserved a whole, it got. The chorus, though naturally small in numbers, did good work and supported him admirably.

The Troubadour, Mancini, was represented by M. Dugadi, who at times was disappointing, for he had not always complete control of his voice—a very powerful one—nor was his acting sufficiently alive. It is significant that his best score was in the world-famous duet with Leonora, when he sings from behind the prison walls and so is not in any way dependent on visible histrionic effort. Towards the end of the last scene he gathered himself together, and did some really fine work.

Mr. Scamuzzi, as the Count, was more uniformly good, his presence and his voice both lending themselves admirably to the role. He had, throughout, a thorough appreciation of the combined jealousy and passion which the composer has thrown into the Count's part; he worked hard and conscientiously, and was largely instrumental in bringing the opera to a strikingly dramatic close.

But where realism, beauty of voice and distinctness of enunciation are concerned the palm certainly went to Mlle. Turpallomeni and Visoni, who played, respectively, Leonora and the gipsy, Azucena. In both artists the actress is as great as the singer, and of Mlle. Visoni it may be said that she was almost faultless throughout. She lived her part and made her hearers live it too. She gripped the audience from her introduction in the second act, where, in she sings so forcefully of her mother's execution, down to the very last moment, when she falls to the ground after telling the Count that the man whom he has sent to death is his own brother. She is never other than the gipsy: fierce, cunning, revengeful and untamable; and if she had not disconcerted the general effect by insisting upon wearing twentieth century brown shoes, we should have said that her make-up and conception of the part were as near perfect as was reasonably possible. Mlle. Turpallomeni showed that she had a fine comprehension of Leonora's particularly trying part. She, too, was good all through, and reached her best, both in voice and in acting, in the prison duet and in the closing scene. We have rarely heard so powerful a soprano outside of a Home theatre.

Mlle. Piccolo and M. Parentini made the most of their small parts, both singing well and with feeling, and an extra word of praise is due to the chorus for a very beautiful rendering of the *Miserere*.

To-night the company presents Verdi's "La Traviata." We are asked to remind our readers that only a limited number of one dollar seats is to be had. The doors will be open each night at 8 (one hour before the performance) and the first comers will naturally secure the seats. It should be added that half the sum arising from the sale of programmes will be devoted to the War Fund.

The Jones Bill. Washington, February 9.—The Jones Bill will probably be voted on by the Senate during the extra session of Congress which President Wilson is to call. The Bill will also go back to the House for ratification of the new preamble at the same time. Democratic leaders to-day announced that President Wilson would in all probability call an extra session of Congress because of the vast amount of the work still to be accomplished by both the Senate and the House.

FOR BELGIAN REFUGEES

Hongkong Concert for the Fund.

At the Italian Convent last night a very creditable Concert was given in aid of Lady Lugard's Belgian Refugees Fund. There was a very large attendance and the artists won general applause. The programme was as follows:—

"Festa al Villaggio," Misses M. Reza, C. Ozorio and A. Campos; In ginocchio dei Fiori, Misses W. Kendall, A. Bagley, M. Soriano and E. Esther Pfeider; Rondo, Misses R. and V. Young; Recitation, "Cheap Dinner," Miss M. Higgins; "Lucia Di Lammermoor," Misses R. Tam, M. Lee, M. Jean Hawk, J. Tam, E. Chu, and T. Young; Larghetto, Misses R. and V. Young; Valzer Appassionato, Misses C. Horley, E. and Esther Pfeider and Master S. Owen; Song "Awake," Mrs. Charlton; Polonaise, Misses M. Jison and E. McLeod; Recitation, "Here she goes and there she goes," Miss M. Garrard; Polonaise, Mrs. Snitzer, Misses M. Ahwee, M. Jison, and E. Figueiredo; Spanish dance, Misses P. Benito, C. and A. Paulo, and J. Gonzales; "Polka Concertina," Misses O. Jison, L. McGuire, L. Figueiredo, A. Remedios, M. Ayres Silva, F. Figueiredo, E. Carvalho, and E. del Campo; Il Figlio della Provvidenza, Misses C. Mapa and M. Melhaish. Band (Kinder-Symphonie) played by 40 children. The accompanists were Misses E. Figueiredo, M. Melhaish, O. Gittins, Jison, J. P. Braga, and A. Sian, Miss C. O. Paulo acting as conductor. This evening, at 6 o'clock, there will be a further concert given.

A GERMAN SPY AT HONGKONG.

Smart Capture Through Ship's Captain.

A smart piece of spy-catching is reported from Hongkong, which seems not unlikely to lead, to further important results, says the N. C. Daily News. Late one night, the Captain of a ship that was due to leave for Shanghai the next day had his attention attracted to a man walking about on the after-deck. He enquired about the man, and was told that he was a Swiss and a passenger on his way from the Straits to Shanghai. The Captain noticed, however, that the man had a scar on his face, suggestive of student life and duels at Heidelberg. On sending for the passenger's permit, he found that the man in question was described as a Swiss, but the name that appeared on his permit was not a Swiss name, and a little further enquiry produced another man, who said he was prepared to swear that the passenger under suspicion was actually a German and that he himself had known him eight years previously. The Captain, therefore, signalled immediately for the police, and gave his suspicious passenger in charge.

On shore the suspect was submitted to one or two tests to prove the accuracy of certain things that he had said and done, as, for instance, to find his way to a certain building, which he had mentioned. These tests he entirely failed to fulfil. At the police station he was stripped and searched, and several documents were found upon him. With a prospect of court-martial before him, he broke down completely and admitted that he was a German.

What has since become of him, we cannot say, but the offence of travelling through a fortified position under a false name is, of course, of very grave importance. The story is an instructive one in many ways, not least, perhaps, from the point of view of ships' officers along the coast and the opportunities they get of serving the Empire, and many congratulations are due to the Captain who was the means of making this smart capture.

THE INTERPORT GOLF MATCH.

A Big Gathering at Fanling.

All the trains leaving Sheung Shui halt this morning were packed with members of Hongkong society journeying to the Golf Club at Fanling to witness the Interport Golf Match between the Shanghai Golf Club and the Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

The Shanghai contingent in Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Messrs. R. A. Brand, J. Johnston, J. G. Dickie and W. J. Hawkins. The Hongkong team is Messrs. R. G. Gardner, J. Clark, T. W. Hill, K. M. Cumming and R. G. Hutchison.

Captain Barrett and Mr. Gardner were the first pair to leave the Club-house, followed by Mr. Brand and Mr. Clark, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Hill, Mr. Dickie and Mr. Cumming, Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Hutchison—playing in that order. The weather was threatening, and a cold breeze fanned the course. Among the spectators whom we noticed were His Excellency the Governor, Sir William and Lady Rees Davies, the Hon. Mr. Mc. Messer, Mr. J. W. O. Bonnar, Mr. E. J. Grier, Mr. H. J. Gedge, Mr. P. P. Worcheson, Dr. and Mrs. Evan Jones, Dr. Lindsay Wood, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. McKenney, Mr. and Mrs. Sauton, Major Stewart, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Alden and many others.

The band of the 74th Punjab, under Bandmaster Christian, discoursed music during the afternoon.

The only result registered previous to this was Mr. Gardner's victory over Captain Barrett, by 80 to 94. Subsequent results were:—

J. Clark (Hongkong) beat R. A. Brand (Shanghai) by 85 to 89. T. W. Hill (Hongkong) beat J. Johnston (Shanghai) by 89 to 92. J. G. Dickie (Shanghai) beat K. M. Cumming (Hongkong) by 87 to 92.

W. J. Hawkins (Shanghai) beat R. O. Hutchison (Hongkong) by 99 to 115.

Thus in the first round—the best three games out of five—Hongkong secured a lead of 14 strokes.

The competitors taking part in the match were photographed outside the Club-house after tea. Last year the interport match was won by Hongkong, the scores being:—Gardner, 163; Cumming, 173; Clark, 177.

School Football.

There will be a football match (2nd Division of the League) between St. Joseph's College and the Diocesan School, tomorrow at 5 p.m.

By special request of the public a grand matinee of "Il Trovatore" will be given on Saturday, February 20 at 3 p.m. The management have decided to play at popular prices to enable parents to bring their children, as a performance of this description is not only a musical education, but in addition, the above can be seen at Messrs. Moutrie's on Thursday.

and admitted that he was a German.

GOLF AT FANLING.

Interesting Competition Yesterday.

Some good golf was witnessed yesterday at Fanling when two competitions were decided—the men's open competition for members of the Hongkong and Shanghai Clubs—and a mixed foursomes handicap.

Mixed Foursomes.

The results of the mixed foursomes were as follows:—

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Mrs. Boucher and Comm. Boucher ..	98	18	80
Mrs. Bernard and Ft. Sqn. Bernard ..	100	16	84
Mrs. Wilkinson and R. A. Baird ..	91	7	87
Mrs. Hastings and Mr. Hill ..	107	19	88
Mrs. Craddock and Mr. Morrison ..	111	23	88
Mrs. Cromie and Lieut. Collett ..	114	26	88
Mrs. Walters and Mr. Dickie ..	105	16	89
Mrs. and Mr. Hancock ..	116	27	89
Mrs. Bullen and Mr. Lester ..	109	20	89
Mrs. N. L. Smith and Mr. Smith ..	111	21	90
Mrs. and Mr. McDougall ..	110	19	91
Mrs. Ora dock and Mr. Ferguson ..	112	20	92
Mrs. A. Gordon and Mr. Wodehouse ..	113	21	92
Mrs. Kelly and Mr. Gompertz ..	119	26	93
Mrs. and Mr. M. Smita ..	117	23	94
Mrs. and Mr. A. Anderson ..	121	27	94
Mrs. Stair Stewart and Mr. W. J. Hawkins ..	97	2	95
Mrs. and Mr. F. Matland ..	122	27	95
Mrs. and Mr. Lambert ..	124	29	95
Mrs. S. Winslow ..	98	0	98
Capt. Barrett ..	98	0	98
Mrs. Moxon and Mr. K. M. Cumming ..	100	4	96
Mrs. Gordon and Mr. Loughlin ..	117	21	96
Mrs. Spierman and Mr. T. Jones ..	126	30	96
Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Hastings ..	109	11	98
Mrs. and Mr. C. O. Stark ..	125	27	98
Mrs. Gedge & Rev. Trelborne ..	103	3	100
Mrs. Gale and Mr. Nash ..	104	4	100
Mrs. and Mr. Limpman ..	125	25	100
Mrs. Perry and Mr. Johnston ..	124	21	103
Mrs. and Mr. Morrison ..	110	7	103
Mrs. Ritchie and Mr. Burdett ..	127	23	104
Mrs. and Mr. Gibson ..	119	15	104
Mrs. Pearce and Mr. Leith ..	125	19	106
Mrs. and Mr. Wolf ..	136	29	107
Mrs. Kelly and Captain Heath ..	116	16	110
Mrs. Lammert and Lieut. Commander Cromie ..	142	28	114
Men's Open Competition.			
In the men's open competition the winner for the best scratch was Mr. T. W. Mills, who returned a card of 80 as follows:—			
Out ..	5 6 4 0 3 5 3 4 5—41		
Home 5 6 5 3 3 4 4 5—59			
There were three other prizes in this event; one for the best net score for handicaps of 10 and under, and two for the best net score for handicaps of 11 and over. The first resulted in a tie, Mr. A. Ritchie and Dr. Lindsay Woods each returning a card of 78. Mr. Ritchie's card read:—			
84 5—79, and that of Dr. Lindsay Woods 82-3—79. There were two prizes in the other class and they were secured as follows:—			
Mr. O. F. Lambert 105-22—83			
first, and Mr. J. E. Watson 105-20—85 and Mr. B. Hancock 103-18—85 tying for second prize.			

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKERA Valuable Collection of
Antique China & Curios

(Just arrived from the North, being the property of the well-known collector, Lah Von Koo.)

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday & Saturday, the 19th & 20th February, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sun, to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towkwong Periods, comprising:

5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue and White Vases, Plates, Bowls, Cups and Figures, etc.

Sang-de-boeuf Vases, white "Goddess of Mercy" Ming.

Old Gold Inlaid Bronzes, Ming Fine Crystal Vases and Snuff Bottles.

Porcelain and Agate Snuff Bottles.

Green and Red Jade Ornaments.

Old Lacquer Screens with 5-coloured Decoration and Blackwood Screens with Blue & White & 5-coloured Kanghi & Kienlung Porcelain Plaques, Porcelain Pictures Inlaid in Wood, etc., etc.

Also

A Few Pieces of Finely Carved Soochow Redwood.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Wednesday, the 17th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 19th February, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at the Officers' Mess, 40th Pathans, Cameron Road, Kowloon.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Full particulars from catalogue.) On view from Thursday, the 18th February.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 20th February, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at the K. W. Lo School House

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Full particulars from catalogue.) On view from Friday, the 19th inst.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the well-known dealer, Lah Von Koo (Shanghai), to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY & TUESDAY, the 8th & 9th March, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios.

(Full particulars will appear later)

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

HUGHES & HOUGH, AUCTIONEERS.

For the benefit of the Prince of Wales' Fund, the Belgian Relief Fund, Tobacco and Cigarette Funds.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(For account of the concerned), on

THURSDAY, the 18th February, 1915, at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A 40 H.P. four Cylinder Limousine Car.

built by STODDARD DAYTON. Seating accommodation for Six Passengers. In Perfect Running Order.

On view at the Garage of the Dragon Cycle Co.

Inspecting Orders will be issued by the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show Supper and Light Refreshments at EXETER CAFE, Queen St., 11 o'clock.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MESSRS. GONSALEZ BROS.

PRESENT

THE ITALIAN GRAND OPERA CO.,
IN EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE.

"RECORD BOOKING."

TO-NIGHT! "LA TRAVIATA" TO-NIGHT!!

Founded on Dumas' "Lady of the Camellias" but the Period is Changed to the time of Louis XIV.

Score by Giuseppe Verdi.

TO-MORROW NIGHT

Special Double Bill

"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA"

Opera in One Act.

To be followed by

"PAULIACCI"

Drama in Two Acts.

Music by Leoncavallo.

Prices: \$3.00 \$2.00 & \$1.00

Booking at MOUTRIE'S

A. CARPI, Business Manager.

GEO. LESLIE, Advance Representative.

THEATRE ROYAL,
HONGKONG.SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH,
AT 9 P.M.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO

ALLIED FORCES' TOBACCO FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

Special programme by well-known local artists, concluding with an amusing Sketch, entitled

"PACKING UP"

as performed with great success in London and abroad.

BAND OF 25th PUNJABIS

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Moberry, and Officers.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 16th February.

The Thrilling & Startling Drama

in 3 Parts—4,000 Feet Long.

"PRIDE OF THE CIRCUS"

Look out for the War Pictures on

Friday, 19th—5th Series.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday, 13th Feb.

"THE FATAL ENCHANTRESS"

a great exclusive drama

in 5 parts—Length 8,000 Feet.

Also

MISS MAY CLARKE—in her latest songs.

Wednesday, 17th Feb.

Grand Complete Change of Programme

including WAR PICTURES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS

(Being the property of the collectors, Kwong Yung & Co.)

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, the 1st, 2nd & 3rd March, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties & Kanghi to Towkwong Periods, comprising:

5-coloured, 3-coloured & Blue & White vases, plates, bowls, cups & figures etc., etc.

Sang-de-boeuf vases, white "Goddess of Mercy" Ming incense burners.

Large bronze vases, wine cups, incense burners, Sung.

Jade, agate & porcelain bottles.

Green & red Jade Ornaments.

Old Pekin cloisonne vases & incense burners.

Old lacquered screens with 5-coloured decoration & blackwood screens with blue & white & 5 coloured Kanghi & Kienlung porcelain plaques, pottery & porcelain pictures inlaid in wood etc., etc.

Also

Soochow red wood curio cabinets, side tables, flower stands etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from Thursday, the 25th February, 1915.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, January 29, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lang Pa	lb. 21
" Corned,—Hain Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast,—Shiu	" 19
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	" 18
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	" 22
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 23
" do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 28
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	" 28
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set 12
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each 50
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	" \$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	" 22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each 12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	" 20
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau Ta	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Poi Kwai	lb. 26
" Leg,—Yeung Poi	" 26
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	" 27
" Saddle	" 27
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains,—Chu No	per set 24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb. 14
" Fry,—Chu Chap	" 16
" Head,—Chu Tau	" 16
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each 12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	" 30
" Liver,—Chu Kon	lb. 30
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	" 26
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	" 30
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	each 8
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	" 12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb. 27
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	" 22
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	" 27
" Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
" Lard,—Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

	Cts.
Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	" 30
Ducks,—Ap	" 24
Doves,—Pan Kan	" 18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb. 34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	" 28
Geese,—Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 30
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap	" 25
Snipe,—Sha Tsai	each 23
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kang	lb. 65
" Hen, " " Nai	" 45

FISH.

	Cts.
Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream,—Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp,—Li Yu	" 22
Catfish,—Chik Yu	" 15
Codfish,—Mun Yu	" 16
Crabs,—Hoi	" 24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	" 18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	" 14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish,—Tui To Sha	" 12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupe,—Shek Pan	" 45
Gardoupe,—Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings,—Tso Pak	" 23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	" 20
Loach,—Wu Yu	" 30
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	" 30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	" 20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	" 32
Willet,—Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	" 24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kong Yu	" 12
Perch,—Tau Lo	" 24
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	" 18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	" 28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	" 32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	" 40
Ray,—Pai Yu	" 12
Rock Fish,—Kau Kong	" 18
Roach,—Chun Yu	" 12
Salmon,—Ma Yau	" 35
Shark,—Sha Yu	" 8
Skate,—Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps,—Ho	" 24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	" 32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	" 32
Tench,—Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	" 20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	" 64

FRUITS.

	Cts.
Almonds,—Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Fam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chefoo)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	" 18
" Small,—Hoi Tong	" 18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 18
" (Hides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	" 18
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Fong Lai	" 3

肉食

Carambola,—Yeung To	0
Cocoanuts,—Ye Tsai	each 12
Grapes,—Po Tai Tsz	lb. 3
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	" 6
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 12
Lichies Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	" 80
" Fresh	" 10
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	lb. 1
" Sweet	" 1
Pears, (American), Kam San Shooi Lay	" 1
" (Canton), Cook,—Sha Li	" 19
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	" 10
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tsz	" 8
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	each 1
" 2nd,—Chung-tang Po Lo	" 1
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	lb. 3
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	" 1
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each 15
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwai	" 15
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb. 15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	" 1
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 1
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Mou Pin Tau	" 1
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hoi Pin	" 1
" Sprout,—Ah Choi	" 8
" Long,—Tau Kok	" 10
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	" 8
Brijals, Green,—Ching Yuen Kwa	" 8
" Red,—Hung Ko	" 6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	" 10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsai	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kan Shun	lb. 8
Carrots,—Kam Shau	" 12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsai	" 10
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	" 12
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	" 12
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	" 12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	" 6
" old,—Lo Keung	" 8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	" 15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsai	" 1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	" 35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12
Okraes	" 12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	" 8
" Green,—Shang Chong	" 6
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 8
Paraleys,—Kun Tsai	lb. 8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	" 1
" Japan,—Yat Pan Shu Tsai	" 3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	" 3
" Foochow,—Foc-chow Shu Tsai	" 1
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	" 12
Sage,—Tso So	" 1
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	" 8
Spinach,—Yin Tsi	" 5
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke	" 8
Taro,—Wu Tau	" 6
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	" 5
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	" 4
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	" 4
" (American)—Kai San Chit Kwa	" 1
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsai	" 15
" Lily root,—Lin Ngau	" 6
Yams,—Ta Shu	" 6
" English,—Yeung Kan Choi	" 1

海鮮

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—	
1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	.08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	.07
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.30
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	.25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	.35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	.33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	.20
3. Sugar:—	
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	.12
Granulated, per lb.,	.12
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	.12
No. 2	.11
4. Frozen Meat:—	
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]	
5. Market Produce:—(See above)	
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.	
Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$2 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.	

菓子

China (excepting those above enumerated) may not
than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing
on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by dis-
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in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause
tion No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the al-
shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an ad-
of 15 per cent.

Store-
5 and
want
15

Cannot be Beaten, if Equal
For Bread, Cakes, Confection
and meals with Wine & Liquor

